

Lake Ganoga, August 29; Ricketts, August 30 and 31, September 1 and 2, and above Stull, September 3, 1897, also those collected at Ricketts June 7 to 9, 1898. The region is in the Canadian life zone, and yielded many new and interesting species.

There is another matter connected with labels that is often annoying and misleading. It is the abbreviation of the names of places and towns to suit one's fancy. We are not alone, however, in this matter, for I have specimens from foreign correspondents where the locality label defies interpretation. Specimens with lot numbers should never be sent out by the collector until properly labeled.

A New Proctotrypoid Genus from Australia (Hym.).

By ALAN P. DODD, Nelson via Cairns, Queensland.

Family SCELIONIDAE, Subfamily TELENOMINAE.

PLATYTELENOMUS nov. gen.

♀. Body completely flattened. Vertex of head very thin; head viewed from in front semi-circular; eyes large, slightly pubescent. Antennae slender, 11-jointed; the club slender, 5-jointed. Thorax nearly twice as long as wide; pronotum not visible from above, mesonotum as long as wide, without furrows; scutellum short, semi-circular; postscutellum short; metanotum rather long, with a median and two lateral lines of foveae separated by delicate carinae; the median line straight, the lateral ones curved. Venation as in *Telenomus* Haliday. Abdomen sessile, fusiform, no longer or wider than the thorax; second segment longer than wide, equal to two-thirds abdominal length.

This genus comes nearest to *Aradophagus* Ashmead but differs in having 11-jointed antennae.

Type.—*Platytelenomus planus* sp. nov.

Platytelenomus planus sp. nov.

♀. Length, 1.10 mm.

Shining black; legs (including coxae) and antennal scape and pedicel golden yellow.

Head and mesonotum with fine polygonal sculpture; rest of thorax smooth, shining. Abdomen with first and base of second segment striate; rest of abdomen smooth. Antennae 11-jointed; scape slender, equal to next four joints combined; pedicel twice as long as wide; funicle joints all longer than wide; 1-3 subequal, as long as the pedicel; fourth a little shorter; club slender, 5-jointed, the joints longer than wide; third joint slightly the longest and widest. Forewings reaching apex of abdomen; rather narrow, hyaline; longest marginal cilia equal to one-third greatest wing width; discal cilia fine and dense; submarginal vein attaining the costa a little before the middle of the wing; marginal vein short; stigmal vein rather long, oblique; post-marginal vein nearly as long as the submarginal.

(From 1 specimen, 2-3-inch objective, 1-inch optic, Bausch & Lomb.)
♂. Unknown.

Habitat.—North Queensland (Nelson, near Cairns). A common species in forest country.

Type.—South Australian Museum, a ♀ tagmounted plus a slide bearing head, antennae and fore wings.

Two new species of *Psychoda* (Dipt.).

By NATHAN BANKS, East Falls Church, Virginia.

Psychoda autumnalis n. sp.

Gray, with gray, black, and white hair; thorax with dark gray hair, interspersed with a few black ones, abdomen with rather paler gray hair, and not nearly as long as that on the thorax.

Antennae pale gray. Femora yellowish gray, tibiae similar, but with black middle and apical bands, separated by a white spot; tarsi black, first joint white on base, second and third almost wholly white.

Wings gray, with gray hair, each wing with two rows of about five black dots of erect hair across wing, both obliquely curved, first before and the second beyond the middle, the first one has the anterior and posterior spots much larger than the others, in the outer row the two spots behind are rather dislocated from the others; between the two rows and near the costa is another dot of black hair; the costal fringe is twice gray and black before the stigma, where there is a white spot, followed by two more before the tip; apical fringe black; posterior fringe brown, interrupted three times with white, not as long as one-half the width of the wing. The tips of the black veins tend to form spots on the margin; in some specimens there are other minute black dots of erect hair between the two rows. The forks